EXHIBIT 1

(Proceedings heard telephonically:) 1 2 THE CLERK: 22 C 5506, Wallrich versus Samsung. 3 MR. BOYLE: Good morning, your Honor. This is Mark 4 Boyle on behalf of Samsung Electronics America, Inc., and 5 Samsung Electronics Company, Limited, the respondents in the 6 case. 7 MR. EDWARDS: Good morning, your Honor. Randall 8 Edwards from O'Melveny & Meyers also representing both Samsung 9 entities. And on the line is also Michael McTigue of Skadden 10 Arps who has filed a pro hac vice application in this matter 11 representing Samsung as well. 12 MS. NAFASH: Good morning, your Honor. This is Melissa Nafash on behalf of petitioners. 13 14 THE COURT: Okay. This is a motion to compel 15 arbitration. Does Samsung acknowledge that they need to 16 arbitrate? 17 MR. EDWARDS: Your Honor, this is Randall Edwards. 18 We have both procedural and substantive objections to the 19 motion and to the petition. I think it will be a highly 20 contested motion, and so what we're hoping to do today is to 21 identify an appropriate briefing schedule for the motion. 22 THE COURT: What --23 MR. EDWARDS: What we --24 THE COURT: Excuse me. Go ahead. 25 MR. EDWARDS: Oh, I'm sorry. So, your Honor, we on

behalf of both entities signed waivers of service earlier this week that petitioners had provided to us. Samsung Electronics Company is a non-U.S. entity, and so had we not signed the waiver of service, they would have to have been served under the Hague Convention which would have taken a long time.

Under the waivers of service, that would have provided 60 days for Samsung Electronics America and 90 days for Samsung Electronics Company to respond to a complaint. We believe that the appropriate thing to do is to align the response to this motion. And we would request that that be set for our opposition 90 days from the date of service, which would be -- or 90 days from the date of filing, which would be January 5th.

MS. NAFASH: Your Honor, may I be heard on that?
THE COURT: Yes.

MS. NAFASH: Okay. Under the Federal Arbitration Act, 9 USC 4, a party agrees by the failure to arbitrate pursuant to an agreement can file a petition and motion to compel arbitration. The statute requires only five days' notice in writing to the defaulting party. While service is made in the manner prescribed by the federal rules, the summons or waiver thereof is simply -- the result is different. An application made under the FAA is treated as a motion. Therefore, the summons or the waiver is simply to provide the requisite notice.

This is an ongoing litigation. For the past seven months, the parties have been in litigation through notice letters, mediation, negotiations, and the filing of arbitrations before the American Arbitration Association.

As your Honor may be aware, in addition to the filing of the waiver, petitioners' counsel included several email transmissions demonstrating that on October 7th, the same date of the filing of the petition and motion to compel arbitration, petitioners' counsel provided Samsung's counsel with a copy of the petition and the motion along with the requested waiver of service of process. That was 12 days prior to this hearing which is seven days more than is required under the FAA.

Further, Samsung's counsel responded on October 13th agreeing to sign the waiver although also asking for an extension, which we declined, and that was six days prior to this hearing. Therefore, under either analysis, Samsung has been provided with notice more than five days prior to the hearing on this application.

MR. EDWARDS: Your Honor, may I --

THE COURT: What is --

MR. EDWARDS: May I respond?

THE COURT: Let me ask a question. It seems to me that the parties are on opposite sides where they normally would be expected to be. It would seem to me that it would be

Samsung who would be seeking to require arbitration as opposed to a class action, and it would be the claimants who would be seeking to file a class action and avoid arbitration.

Why is -- are your positions reversed from what I would normally anticipate the parties to take? Maybe you can tell me that.

MS. NAFASH: Sure. So interestingly, there is also a pending class action that was filed against Samsung in, I believe it was, late 2020 or early 2021. And in that case, Samsung filed a motion to compel the case to arbitration as it has in several cases over the past five or six years.

When claimants in -- that we represent in our case pursued claims against Samsung in arbitration and it faced having to pay extensive fees to arbitrate the claims individually and, of course, faced the threat of the amount of damages in this case, it sought to avoid its arbitration provision, and it refused to pay the fees as well as telling the court in the pending class action that it was withdrawing its motion to compel arbitration.

THE COURT: I mean, normally claimants would prefer to have a class action as opposed to arbitration. I mean, that's what I'm puzzled by, I guess. Maybe Samsung can explain --

MR. EDWARDS: Thank you.

THE COURT: -- this.

MR. EDWARDS: Yes. Thank you, your Honor. Randall Edwards again.

So the claimants or the petitioners in this case have purported to file 50,000 individual arbitrations with AAA.

AAA has not -- actually it sent a letter to them on October 12th confirming that it had not yet been accepted by AAA.

Samsung does not believe that the 50,000 individual arbitrations -- which petitioners have been very clear they do not intend to provide any streamlining or efficiencies -- are an appropriate use of the arbitration process. They're not consistent with the arbitration agreement.

There are some threshold procedural and substantive issues with the motion to compel arbitration as well which we think need to be completely briefed to be decided but to be clear, Samsung did not refuse to participate in the arbitration. Samsung informed both AAA and the petitioners that they had an objection to paying the fees the way the fees were sought in the case and that under the AAA rules, petitioners had a choice either to advance those fees themselves, and if they are found not to file a frivolous claim, which will be disputed, could seek to recover them at the end or they could pursue a case in court.

They did neither of those things, and so there are some significant procedural and substantive problems with the approach that petitioners have taken.

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

So we believe that the appropriate thing to do here is to set a briefing schedule to allow all of the issues to be presented to your Honor with the appropriate authorities that we can, you know, further elaborate but at the end of the day, it's quite clear that AAA is the entity, not the Court, that could make any decisions about the --(Music playing in the background.) THE COURT: Are we back on now? THE CLERK: Yes. I'm not sure what that was. THE COURT: All right. Are the parties still here on the Samsung case? MR. EDWARDS: Yes, your Honor. Randall Edwards is. MS. NAFASH: We are. THE COURT: What happened -- I was told there was a class action filed somewhere by the petitioners here. MR. EDWARDS: So, your Honor --Not by petitioners, your Honor. MS. NAFASH: MR. EDWARDS: Your Honor, there are actually two pending class actions in the Northern District of Illinois, one of which was referred to by counsel for petitioners. Neither of those were filed by petitioner, although there are overlapping purported classes. MS. NAFASH: And, your Honor, just to clarify, Samsung has a valid and enforceable arbitration provision in its agreements with all of its customers. We are,

petitioners' counsel, exercising their right under the agreement to pursue their cases in individual arbitration.

Samsung unequivocally told AAA, and I quote, "Samsung will not be paying the business filing fees in connection with the demand" --

THE COURT: Well --

MS. NAFASH: -- which is a breach of the contract.

THE COURT: There are two class actions in this court.

MR. EDWARDS: So, your Honor -- this is Randall Edwards again for Samsung. I think what this demonstrates is that there are some pretty significant disputes, and there will be some procedural and substantive arguments that need to be fully fleshed out and presented. And so from our perspective, the appropriate step is to set a briefing schedule that allows the -- Samsung to present its authorities and arguments on that.

And with respect to the timing, we don't think that we should be punished for being cooperative in signing the waivers of service, that certainly no motion could have been ruled on before the parties were actually served. And so we think that the 90-day period that mirrors what Samsung Electronics Company would have received under that waiver of service is the appropriate response date for the motion.

MS. NAFASH: Respectfully, your Honor, we disagree.

- 1 This is not complex or complicated. It's very simple.
- 2 Samsung has a valid and enforceable agreement to arbitrate.
- 3 Petitioners filed their claims before the American Arbitration
- 4 Association. Samsung refused to pay its fees. Samsung's
- 5 | arbitration provision delegates all decisions to the
- 6 arbitrator.

Therefore, the only decision for this court is whether or not there is an enforceable agreement to arbitrate just like in the *McClellan* case. In *McClellan v. Postmates* which was also pending in the Northern District of Illinois, Postmates refused to pay its filing fee arguing that the demands were improperly filed. The Northern District of Illinois granted the petitioners' motion and required Postmates to arbitrate because the agreement delegated exclusive authority to the arbitrator.

Here, Samsung's agreement does the same and it says, I quote, "The arbitrator shall decide all issues of interpretation and application of the agreement." Therefore, the only question is whether or not there is a valid and enforceable agreement to arbitrate which Samsung has told this court over and over again that there is, in fact, an enforceable agreement to arbitrate and to compel them to arbitrate in accordance with their agreement.

THE COURT: Let me ask you this. Are there actual 49,988, I guess -- there's eight individual petitioners and

then there's 49,980 other individuals. Have all 49,988 filed applications for arbitration?

MS. NAFASH: Yes, your Honor. We filed on behalf of 50,000 claimants. Samsung refused to pay the fees for 49,986. The 14 claimants for whom they've agreed are now living in California, and Samsung is concerned about a California statute that would provide for sanctions if they don't pay the fees.

AAA determined that we had met the filing requirement and on September 16th, sent an email stating that we had met the requirements and scheduling a call to discuss the logistics for moving forward.

THE COURT: What are --

MS. NAFASH: Thereafter, AAA issued an invoice to petitioners' counsel in the amount of \$2,525,000 which we paid on the day it was invoiced. And thereafter, Samsung sent a letter to AAA telling AAA preemptively that it would not be paying its fees.

MR. EDWARDS: And, your Honor, I'm sorry, just quickly to respond to that on behalf of Samsung. Randall Edwards again.

That's actually -- we disagree with much of what was said. In fact, on October 12th, in a letter that petitioners have not provided to the Court but we would in our opposition, AAA said that in reviewing the claimants' filing, they had

identified that there were inaccurate and incomplete information.

We have serious questions about whether all of those petitioners are real people and have real arbitration agreements in addition to everything else, but AAA has not yet confirmed the filings met all of the requirements. But again, what I would say is that I'm happy to discuss the merits now. I believe that we have multiple strong arguments.

But I think for purposes of today's hearing, the appropriate thing to do is to set a briefing schedule so that we can get this all in front of you in writing and both sides can have an opportunity to provide their perspectives as to the motion. We will explain exactly why the motion should be denied.

THE COURT: All right. Let me ask this. Assuming I'm going to require briefing, do the petitioners wish to stand on the brief that they filed, or do you -- the motion to compel which is in the form of a brief, or do you want to -- would you be intending to file something in addition?

MS. NAFASH: We would request a reply, your Honor.

THE COURT: In other words, you're willing to stand on this as your opening brief, so to speak.

MS. NAFASH: That's correct.

THE COURT: All right. I don't see why we need 90 days. I'll give you 45 days to file your response, and then

```
1
    14 days to reply.
             MR. EDWARDS: Thank you, your Honor.
 2
 3
             MS. NAFASH: Your Honor, thank you.
             THE COURT: All right.
 4
             THE CLERK: The first brief to be filed by December
 5
 6
    5th.
          Reply, December 19th.
 7
             THE COURT: All right. Let's have a status in
 8
    January.
 9
             THE CLERK:
                         January 25th at 9:00 o'clock a.m.
             THE COURT:
                         Thank you.
10
11
             MR. EDWARDS: Your Honor, I apologize. Randall
12
    Edwards.
              I'm actually returning to the country on the 25th.
13
    If it were possible to do it any time --
14
             THE COURT: All right.
15
             MR. EDWARDS: -- shortly thereafter, I'd really
16
    appreciate it.
17
             THE COURT: A week later, Mel.
18
             THE CLERK:
                         January 31st at 9:00 o'clock a.m.
19
             THE COURT: Thank you.
20
             MR. EDWARDS:
                           Thank you, your Honor.
21
         (Proceedings adjourned at 9:36 a.m.)
22
23
24
25
```

CERTIFICATE I, Judith A. Walsh, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a complete, true, and accurate transcript of the proceedings had in the above-entitled case before the Honorable HARRY D. LEINENWEBER, one of the judges of said court, at Chicago, Illinois, on October 19, 2022. /s/ Judith A. Walsh, CSR, RDR, F/CRR____ October 31, 2022 Official Court Reporter United States District Court Northern District of Illinois Eastern Division